

"I blocked stuff out of my mind. When I was liberated, the only thing I thought of was food and I thought about Christ and dying," Clark remembered. "I could not get the thought of food out of my mind."

Indeed, his diary is filled with page after page devoted to fantasies about food. There are pages on exotic recipes, undoubtedly gathered from his fellow prisoners from all parts of the country. New England recipes, country recipes, seafood recipes.

One page is devoted to a lavish meal he planned to eat when he was liberated. It was filled with meats, vegetables, fruits, desserts, breads and salads.

Finally, on April 12, he wrote, "Germans told us President Roosevelt died—first true thing they told us." The next day he made another brief note: "Freedom at 10 a.m."

Freedom meant many things to Clark, but one thing it certainly meant was food.

He stuffed himself on five or six meals a day during his first weeks of freedom. Unfortunately, he was not able to gain weight because of a severe case of dysentery.

The medical stations served the former POWs Paregoric by the bottle. Clark took doses as often as he could. Finally, his feet and his body began to heal as he loaded onto a ship for a trip across the Atlantic and home.

Ironically, his mother did not learn he had been captured until after he was freed. The first notice she received was a telegram from the War Department on April 18, that Clark was a prisoner. She had received an earlier telegram on Jan. 12, informing her that he had been missing in action since Dec. 16.

Finally, on May 10, Mrs. Clark got the good news that her son had been liberated. Four days later, she received another telegram. It said "Back in States feeling fine furlough soon—LOVE—S/SGT John R. Clark."

Clark does not remember sending the last telegram. He thinks it may have been sent by the Army in his name. What he does clearly remember is a telephone call he made to his mother once he got back to the states. When they answered the phone, they mistook him for his brother. He learned that his brother had been severely wounded in the Pacific and was now in a hospital near him.

Clark had a reunion with his brother in the hospital. His brother never completely recovered from the wounds and lost an eye. He passed away a few years ago.

Sadly, Clark was never reunited with his old friend Bill Furay. He tried to look him up when he was in Colorado but learned he had died a few years before.

For over 30 years, Clark kept his memories to himself. He felt he had no one to talk to. Who in Carter County could understand what he had gone through? He simply blocked out his memories and tried to live like everyone else.

Then in 1976, a group of local ex-POWs came together to share their memories. For the first time, Clark had a chance to talk to others who could understand what he was saying. It took a long time to open up.

"I could not sit here and talk about it before I joined that group. I didn't need sympathy and I didn't need pity, and chances are no one would believe half the stuff we went through."

Nowadays, Clark shares his memories and experiences with those who are interested. He frequently talks to school children about what it would be like to lose their freedom. He hopes they come away with a renewed appreciation of their freedom.

He also remembers how important his old tattered New Testament was to him in his captivity. That memory has led him to an active career in the Gideons. He hopes that someone else in pain may have the same comfort he had.

Unlike most Americans, Clark's memories mean that he has never taken for granted his freedom or his faith in God.

SEIZED IRAQI OIL PROCEEDS SHOULD GO TO U.N. ESCROW ACCOUNT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 1995, I initiated an exchange of correspondence with the Department of State concerning proceeds from the sale of seized Iraqi oil. According to U.N. Resolution 778, all such proceeds are supposed to be turned over to the U.N. escrow account, which funds such activities in Iraq as humanitarian assistance, the U.N. Special Commission [UNSCOM] which carries out the destruction of Iraq's weapons programs, and the Compensation Fund, which was established to pay the claims of victims of Iraqi aggression.

According to this exchange of correspondence, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have yet to transfer all such proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil to the U.N. escrow account. Saudi Arabia, in particular, has not provided what may be large sums of money to that account.

Unless the governments most at risk from Iraqi aggression are committed to provide funds, in accordance with U.N. Resolutions, to support the U.N.'s important work in Iraq, other governments are unlikely to support U.N. efforts in Iraq, either. This is detrimental to the United States national interest in pressing for Iraq's full compliance with U.N. Security Council resolutions.

At a hearing of the International Relations Committee this morning, I asked United States Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright to keep me informed on this issue.

The text of my correspondence with the Department of State follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, September 8, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write regarding the disposition of oil and of the proceeds of the sale of the oil from ships coming out of Persian Gulf ports with embargoed Iraqi oil.

It is my understanding that the United States has interdicted and impounded ships with Iraqi oil and has removed the oil cargo before releasing the ships and crews. I would like to know what we have done with the oil and with the proceeds from its sale and if all the funds obtained have gone into the compensation and escrow fund the United Nations administers pursuant to U.N. resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the Gulf War.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and look forward to your reply.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, November 28, 1995.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am writing in response to your letter of September 8, 1995 regarding the disposition of diverted Iraqi oil and proceeds of the sale of oil from ships diverted by the Multinational Interception Force (MIF).

The United States is participating in MIF operations with the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, and Italy to enforce United Nations sanctions against Iraq authorized under U.N. Security Council Resolution 661. During the October 1994-November 1995 MIF operating period, ships of the MIF intercepted and diverted 27 vessels carrying illicit cargoes: 8 carrying Iraqi petroleum products and 19 carrying valuable Iraqi date cargoes. Under UN guidelines, non-oil shipments, such as dates, may be dumped, sold, or given away so as to deny the proceeds or benefits to Iraq.

The petroleum cargo vessels were turned over to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia governments. The vessels carried approximately 30,000 metric tons of Iraqi gasoline cargo valued at about \$6.00 million dollars. By accepting these vessels, the Gulf governments have assumed responsibility for carrying out sanctions enforcement measures. American responsibility concluded after the vessel interdiction and transfer to these states.

Regarding the disposition of oil and proceeds of the sale of the oil, UN Security Council resolution 778 invites Gulf government's to transfer the proceeds from the forfeiture and sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products into an escrow account established by resolution 706, as provided for in resolution 778.

We understand that the UAE has sold approximately 20,000 metric tons of seized oil cargo and deposited the proceeds in a UAE special account awaiting further instructions from the UN Iraq sanctions committee. Kuwait has also sold approximately 5300 metric tons of seized oil cargoes and has deposited the proceeds locally pending transfer to the UN escrow account. Saudi Arabia is preparing to sell approximately 400 metric tons of seized oil.

We share your concern regarding the disposition of oil proceeds diverted by U.S. ships participating in the MIF. The UN sanctions committee continues to examine embargoed vessel seizures and oil proceed disposition. The UN Compensation Commission, which decides Gulf War compensation cases, is also helping to coordinate the receipt of the 30 percent share in sales revenue from the sale of the oil proceeds by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE.

If we can be of further assistance in this or any other matter please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, WASHINGTON, DC, DECEMBER 18, 1995.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to follow up your letter of November 28, 1995 in reply to my letter of September 8, 1995 regarding the disposition of proceeds of intercepted Iraqi oil.

Your letter indicates that the Governments of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab

Emirates (UAE), and Kuwait have not yet transferred all proceeds from intercepted Iraqi oil to the U.N. escrow account. As I understand it, all States are obligated to transfer such proceeds as soon as possible to the U.N. escrow account, according to Security Council Resolutions 706 and 778. Paragraph 2 of Security Council Resolution 778 states:

"... all States in which there are petroleum products owned by the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies, shall take all feasible steps to purchase or arrange for the sale of such petroleum or petroleum products at fair market value, and thereupon to transfer the proceeds as soon as possible to the escrow account provided for in resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991)."

I would appreciate your clarification as to why Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait have not transferred all proceeds to the U.N. escrow account.

You further indicate in your response that the U.N. Compensation Commission is "helping to coordinate the receipt of the 30 percent share in sales revenue from the sale of the oil proceeds by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE". I do not understand why the U.N. Compensation Commission is coordinating the receipt of a 30 percent amount, when the States are obligated to pay the full 100 percent of revenues to the U.N. escrow account. I would appreciate your clarification of this point as well.

Since my September 8 letter to you, I have received additional information which raises further concerns about this matter. I have been told that Iraqi oil intercepted by the United States and turned over to the Government of Saudi Arabia was sold by that Government in May, 1993 for almost \$350 million, but that only \$40 million of that sum was returned to the U.N. escrow account. I would like to know if this information is accurate and what is United States policy on the appropriate disposition of these funds.

In order to understand the full scope of activities related to the U.N. escrow account, I would appreciate answers to the following questions:

1. Since the inception of the Multinational Interception Force (M.I.F.), what is the total amount and estimated value of intercepted Iraqi oil that has been turned over to each of the Gulf States?

2. To your knowledge, how much of this oil has been sold by the Gulf States, by country, since the inception of the M.I.F.?

3. To your knowledge, how much of the proceeds from the sale of oil has been transferred to the U.N. escrow account, by country, since the inception of the M.I.F.?

4. Have you demarched Gulf States which have not transferred all proceeds to the U.N. escrow account? If so, what has been the response?

The integrity of the sanctions regime depends on cooperation between the M.I.F. and the Gulf States in transferring intercepted oil proceeds to the U.N. escrow account. If these funds are not in fact being transferred to the escrow account, it undermines the entire integrity of the sanctions regime, and calls into question the utility of the complex and costly M.I.F. effort.

I appreciate your consideration of these matters and look forward to your reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON
Ranking Democratic Member.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, March 28, 1996.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I am writing in response to your letter regarding the disposi-

tion of Iraqi oil intercepted by ships of the Multinational Interception Force (MIF).

The MIF has been a highly successful operation by any standard. Iraq first attempted to export large amounts of oil from its Gulf ports in the fall of 1994 (after these ports were restored to working condition). The MIF intercepted the first and only two tankers which attempted to smuggle Iraqi oil from these ports. Since the interceptions and the penalties imposed on the vessels by the nations to which the vessels were diverted (Kuwait and the U.A.E.), Iraqi efforts to smuggle large cargoes of oil from the southern ports ceased. The MIF is not only responsible for stopping Iraqi exports. It also has successfully prevented the import into Iraq of non-humanitarian goods which smugglers attempted to bring to Iraq disguised as permitted humanitarian cargoes.

Vessels carrying Iraqi oil have been diverted to ports in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. Altogether, these smugglers carried approximately 30,000 tons of petroleum products with a value in excess of \$6 million.

The U.A.E. sold approximately 20,000 tons of seized oil and deposited the proceeds in an escrow account in the U.A.E. while awaiting final instructions on disposition from the UN Iraq Sanctions Committee. Kuwait has sold approximately 5300 hundred tons of Iraqi oil and deposited the proceeds (\$615,000) in the UN escrow account. Kuwait continues to hold the proceeds from a larger cargo seized from the tanker "al Mahrousa." The Kuwaiti government is still awaiting payment from the ship's owner, of expenses relating to the diversion. Saudi Arabia has sold approximately 4,000 tons of seized oil and is preparing to transfer the proceeds to the UN escrow account. (States are permitted to deduct expenses related to the disposal of the seized oil from the proceeds of their sale.)

In your letter, you question why the UN Compensation Commission is coordinating receipt of only thirty percent of these proceeds rather than the entire amount. Under U.N. resolutions, all of the proceeds from sale of these oil cargoes (less expenses) are to be deposited to a U.N. escrow account, with the U.N. Compensation Commission entitled to thirty percent of this sum. The remainder goes to fund U.N. operations regarding Iraq (the northern Iraq relief program, the U.N. Special Commission, etc.).

At the time sanctions were imposed against Iraq, there was a substantial amount of Iraqi oil in the Iraq-Saudi Arabia oil pipeline and in storage at the pipeline's outlet at the Saudi port of al-Mu'ajiz. Saudi Arabia subsequently sold this oil. According to Saudi Arabia's interpretation of its obligations under the UN resolutions, it deposited \$40 million from the sale into the UN escrow account. While we have requested the Saudi government to reopen its accounting of this sale with a view to increasing the contribution to UNSCOM, the Saudi position remains that the \$40 million deposit fully satisfied the requirements of the UN resolutions. We will continue to press the Saudis on this important matter.

Please feel free to write us in the future if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Acting Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the American Medical Association recently reported findings of a survey that should shake our complacency about alcohol problems among young people in this country. That survey dramatizes the extent of heavy, dangerous drinking by persons ages 18 to 30 years.

Some of these findings paint a disturbing picture of alcohol abuse among young adults: 15 percent said they drink six or more drinks a night, and nearly one in five is a frequent binge drinker—with males consuming five or more drinks and females four or more—and 7 percent say they drink this much every time they drink. As a result of these findings, the AMA has put us on notice that the most significant drug problem affecting young people is alcohol. Alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug by young and old alike.

Despite alcohol's crippling effect on young people, beer, wine, and liquor marketers position their products as if they are harmless, essential ingredients of a healthy, active lifestyle. Young people deserve a more responsible, balanced message about a drug that destroys so many young lives and careers.

For that reason, I rise today to salute John Soriano, a high school senior scholar-athlete from North Caldwell, NJ, for his contribution to balancing the messages that young people get about alcohol. John is the winner of a national writing contest, cosponsored by *Scholastic Choices Magazine* and Center for Science in the Public Interest. That contest asked teenagers to "Talk Back to Alcohol Advertisers." His poem "JoAnn," poignantly describes the disbelief, pain, and loss following a drinking-related car crash.

John Soriano's poem provides a message that most beer ads bury beneath endearing, animated animals or in their hype about how the brew will make you a man, help you win a girl, or make you a success in life. John's winning entry sends a message to advertisers that kids' lives are constantly threatened by alcohol, that the sanitized ads are misleading, and that more of the real story needs to be told.

We cannot continue to ignore how the promotion of drinking to young people—on television, on campus, in youth-oriented magazines, on billboards and transit signs, at rock concerts and sporting events, almost everywhere—helps disrupt futures and destroys young lives and robs our Nation of too many of its most important resources. We need to go beyond passing laws that criminalize young people for illegal possession of alcohol; we need to do more than support school-based education that has little chance of competing with over \$1 billion of alcohol advertising that offers tantalizing personal rewards for drinking. We need to follow John Soriano's lead, and begin to "talk back to alcohol advertisers."

JOANN

Young and immune and I knew what was best.

I knew that I wouldn't end up like the rest. JoAnn knew it too and she stayed by my side,